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**Logging industry — Technology —
Terms and definitions**

**Лесозаготовительная
промышленность — Технология —
Термины и определения**

Exploitation forestière — Techniques — Termes et définitions
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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee ISO/TC 218, *Timber*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8965:1987), which has been technically revised. The definitions of more than 60 new terms have been added.

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Introduction

The main purpose of this International Standard is to establish international terms and their definitions used in contemporary technological processes of the logging industry, to provide terminological unity and comparability of scientific and technical information.

This International Standard is addressed not only to the standardizers and terminologists in forestry, but to anyone involved in terminology work, as well as to the users of different terminologies.

The terms established in this International Standard are listed in a systematic order, reflecting a system concept in the field of logging industry standardization.

For each concept, one standardized term has been established.

Admissible terms/synonyms are given as informative data and are not standardized.

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Logging industry — Technology — Terms and definitions

1 Scope

This International Standard defines terms relating to technological operations in the logging industry.

NOTE 1 ISO 6814 gives terms and definitions related to mobile and self-propelled machinery used in forestry.

NOTE 2 ISO 24294 gives terms and definitions related to round and sawn timber.

2 General terms

2.1

blowdown

tree(s) that is (are) *uprooted* (2.2) or broken off by wind

2.2

uprooted

blown over as a result of wind, complete with root ball

2.3

operating timber reserve

volume of *round timber* (2.11) necessary to maintain an uninterrupted flow of work

Note 1 to entry: It can include storage placed at a *hauling route* (2.41) or on a *processing yard* (2.16), or some combination thereof.

2.4

logging industry

sector of the forest industry engaged in *logging* (2.6), *cutting* (3.30), *skidding* (3.35), *hauling* (3.8) and other *primary processing* (2.38) activities

Note 1 to entry: In French, the term is also used for companies engaged in these operations.

2.5

logging technology

set of working consecutive operations aimed to obtain forest products

2.6

logging

harvesting

cutting (3.30) of trees and *round timber* (2.11) with *skidding* (3.35) and *hauling* (3.8) operations to *processing yard* (2.16)

2.7

cut-to-length harvesting system

harvesting (2.6) system in which trees undergo *delimiting* (3.15) and *bucking* (3.31) into sorted *piles* (2.51) at the *stump* (2.37), prior to subsequent *skidding* (3.35) to the *landing* (2.14) or *forwarding* (3.37) to *processing yard* (2.16)

2.8

tree-length harvesting system

harvesting (2.6) system in which the complete *tree-length* (2.49) are skidded from the *stump* (2.37) to the *landing* (2.14), where they usually undergo *bucking* (3.31) into smaller logs, in preparation for loading and *hauling* (3.8)

2.9
full-tree harvesting system
whole-tree harvesting system
total-tree harvesting system
harvesting (2.6) system in which trees are cut and skidded to the *landing* (2.14) before any processing [topping and *delimiting* (3.15)] takes place

Note 1 to entry: This system is characteristic of highly mechanized harvesting operations, and is restricted to small timber because of the difficulty of handling large pieces without causing excessive soil disturbance or damage to machinery or timber.

2.10
ground-based harvesting system
harvesting (2.6) system that employs ground-based equipment, such as feller-bunchers, *skidders* (2.44) and *forwarders* (2.45)

2.11
round timber
felled tree crosscut at the top, with all branches removed, that may or may not have been further crosscut

Note 1 to entry: Generally excluding firewood.

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 4.11]

2.12
grade
measure of log quality

Note 1 to entry: It is used for scaling and is usually expressed using numeric or alphabetic characters.

Note 2 to entry: The term “log” is defined in ISO 24294:2013, 4.11.2.

2.13
buffer strip
green strip
leave strip
streamside management zone
strip of forest land where *cutting* (3.30) has not occurred or is not allowed, located either between *cutting units* (2.23) or adjacent to another resource

Note 1 to entry: Other resources can include lakes, streams, parks and roads.

2.14
landing
cleared area on forest land to which trees, *tree-length* (2.49) or logs are stored, where they are sorted, further processed, and piled for further loading on transport

2.15
transfer yard
permanent or semi-permanent area in which loads of log are stored for reloading from one transport to another

2.16
processing yard
landing (2.14) equipped for *primary processing of wood raw material* (2.38), and storage, loading and/or floating of *tree-length* (2.49) and logs, and for *utilization of logging wood-waste* (3.24)

2.17
upper processing yard
processing yard (2.16), located on the *cutting unit* (2.23) at a *hauling route* (2.41)

2.18**lower processing yard**

processing yard (2.16), located at the joint of *hauling route* (2.41) with the public road

2.19**intermediate processing yard**

processing yard (2.16), located at the *hauling route* (2.41) and intended for placing of *operating timber reserve* (2.3)

2.20**clearcutting**

final *harvesting* (2.6) when an entire stand of *cutting unit* (2.23) is cut in one motion

Note 1 to entry: Clearcutting may be done in blocks, strips, or patches.

Note 2 to entry: In the USA, sometimes the harvesting on a clearcut is limited to a minimum size of tree, i.e. not less than 102 mm (4").

2.21**strip cutting**

removal of the forest in strips in more than one operation, generally for encouraging natural regeneration or protecting fragile sites

Note 1 to entry: Strip cutting is considered to be a variation of *clearcutting* (2.20).

2.22**selective logging**

harvesting (2.6) system in which some trees of certain ages, sizes, value or condition are cut from time to time for special utilization

2.23**cutting unit**

specific area of timber (forest land) designated for *logging* (2.6) and is limited by sight or natural boundary

2.24**cutting allotment****allotment**

part of the *cutting unit* (2.23), that is limited in size

2.25**cutover****logged-over area**

cutting unit (2.23) or its part where standing timber has been harvested through *clearcutting* (2.20) or *selective logging* (2.22) and young growth has not yet formed a close canopy

Note 1 to entry: The term "timber" is defined in ISO 24294:2013, 3.2.

2.26**cutting unit work**

complex of basic technological and transfer operations, preparatory and auxiliary operations on the *cutting unit* (2.23)

Note 1 to entry: Preparatory operations include removal of *dangerous trees* (2.33), marking and equipping of a complex of tracks, *landings* (2.14), and workshop sites which are necessary for carrying out of basic operations in the *cutting unit* (2.23).

Note 2 to entry: Basic operations include *felling* (3.1), *bunching* (3.23) of felled trees, *delimiting* (3.15) and loading of trees or *tree-lengths* (2.49), and in the case of a *cut-to-length harvesting system* (2.7) or technological chipping, they include *bucking* (3.31), *grading* (3.34), *stacking* (3.47), *chipping* (3.9) and loading.

Note 3 to entry: Auxiliary operations include operations on maintenance of logging machines, on providing with combustive-lubricating materials and consumer services of forest workers.

2.27

allowable cut

volume of timber (wood) allocated for *harvesting* (2.6) from a *forest tract/timber supply block* (2.28) over a specific period

Note 1 to entry: It is usually expressed as cubic metres of wood per 'unit of time'.

Note 2 to entry: In Canada, the term "allowable annual cut" is used to designate the allowed volume that can be harvested in a single year from a specific timber supply area.

2.28

forest tract

timber supply block

part of a merchantable volume, attached to a logging enterprise for the target term

2.29

merchantable volume

amount of sound wood in a single tree or stand that is suitable for marketing under given economic conditions

2.30

gross merchantable volume

merchantable volume (2.29) of the main *stem* (2.47), excluding *stump* (2.37) and top, but including defective and decayed timber (wood)

Note 1 to entry: It can be applied to either a single tree or a stand of trees.

2.31

net merchantable volume

merchantable volume (2.29) of the main *stem* (2.47), excluding *stump* (2.37) and top as well as defective and decayed timber (wood)

Note 1 to entry: It can be applied to either a single tree or a stand of trees.

2.32

enrichment of workshop site

provisioning of workshop site with technological equipment and extinguishing devices, their allocation on the *cutting unit* (2.23), and installation of communication facilities and arranging of the fire prevention mineralized zone

2.33

dangerous tree

tree that is hazardous because of location or lean, physical damage, overhead hazards, deterioration of the limbs, *stem* (2.47) or root system, or any combination

EXAMPLE Culls; deadman; windfall; stub.

2.34

round timber and/or tree-length bundle

round timber (2.11) or *tree-length* (2.49) of specific form and sizes, evenly placed and bundled together with binder, container or other packaging means

2.35

cutting strip

part of *cutting allotment* (2.24) from which felled trees or *tree-lengths* (2.49) are transferred by a single *hauling route* (2.41)

2.36

round timber and/or tree-length bunch

round timber (2.11) or *tree-lengths* (2.49) gathered together to form a load for subsequent *skidding* (3.35), yarding or other form of processing

2.37

stump

portion (base) of the tree that remains above and below ground after *felling* (3.1)

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 4.7, modified]

2.38

primary processing of wood raw material**primary processing**

mechanical processing of trees, *tree-lengths* (2.49) and *round timber* (2.11), including *delimiting* (3.15), *bucking* (3.31), *grading* (3.34), and removal of rot and foliage, and *debarking* (3.16), if any

2.39

butt damage

vertical split of a *stem* (2.47) at the butt end area during the felling procedure

Note 1 to entry: Generally a result of improper facing and/or backcutting. Characterized by a portion of the fallen tree being left on the *stump* (2.37).

2.40

cutting plan

document regulating the method of *harvesting* (2.6) at the *cutting unit* (2.23), containing characteristics and schematic and the basic production indexes

2.41

haul path**hauling route****skid trail****logging trail****skid road****snig track**

temporary path used by harvesting equipment to transfer trees, *tree-lengths* (2.49) or *round timber* (2.11) from the *cutting unit* (2.23) to a *landing* (2.14) or other processing area

Note 1 to entry: The easiest way for *skidding* (3.35) or **timber hauling** is often chosen as the route (path).

2.42

hauling route in cutting strip**haul path in cutting strip****skid trail in cutting strip****logging trail in cutting strip****skid road in cutting strip****snig track in cutting strip**

hauling route (2.41) located within the *cutting strip* (2.35)

2.43

main hauling route**main haul path****main skid trail****main logging trail****main skid road****main snig track**

hauling route (2.41) joining *landing* (2.14) with the several *skid trails in cutting strip* (2.42)

2.44

skidder

self-propelled machine designed to transport trees, *tree-lengths* (2.49) or *round timber* (2.11) by trailing or dragging

Note 1 to entry: The trees or parts of trees are usually dragged by using grapples or *chokers* (3.46).

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Note 2 to entry: In North America and some European countries, an animal, such as a draft horse, is sometimes used for *skidding* (3.35).

[SOURCE: ISO 6814:2009, 2.3.1.15, modified]

2.45

forwarder

self-propelled machine designed to move trees or parts of trees by carrying them

[SOURCE: ISO 6814:2009, 2.3.1.9]

2.46

harvester

self-propelled machine that combines *fellng* (3.1) with other processing functions and *skidding* (3.35)

[SOURCE: ISO 6814:2009, 2.3.2.5, modified]

2.47

stem

portion of a tree above ground, excluding branches

Note 1 to entry: The term “stem” is sometimes used to refer to trees, i.e. stems per unit area.

Note 2 to entry: This note applies to the Russian language only.

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 4.3]

2.48

trunk

portion of a *stem* (2.47) used for valuing of a standing tree

Note 1 to entry: Usually specified by stating the minimum top diameter.

Note 2 to entry: This note applies to the Russian language only.

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 4.4]

2.49

tree-length

delimbed *stem* (2.47) of the felled tree without roots and top end

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the Russian language only.

2.50

long pole

round timber (2.11) that has not been further crosscut

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the Russian language only.

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 4.11.1]

2.51

pile of round timber

pile

round timber (2.11) laid in several even parallel rows

Note 1 to entry: A pile can occur either at a *landing* (2.14) or at a mill yard.